

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 320 075

CG 022 579

AUTHOR Bettor, Laura
TITLE Relationships between First Sexual Experience and
Later Love and Sex Attitudes.
PUB DATE Oct 89
NOTE 30p.; Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the
Southwestern Psychological Association (36th, Dallas,
TX, April 12-14, 1990).
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143) --
Speeches/Conference Papers (150)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS College Students; Higher Education; *Love; *Sex
Differences; *Sexuality; Student Attitudes

ABSTRACT

Most studies examining the effects of initial sexual experience have revealed that the first sexual experience occurs before adulthood, and that its effects are dependent on the nature and extent of the experience, whether or not it was abusive, and with whom it occurred. This study explored relationships between the first sexual experience and later love and sex attitudes. Male (N=85) and female (N=81) college students completed the Love Attitudes Scale, Sexual Attitudes Scale, Attitudes Toward Self and Sexual Self Scale, Sex Guilt Subscale of the Mosher Forced Choice Guilt Scale, Bentler Heterosexual Behavior Assessment Scale, and a Sexual History Scale. Results revealed several significant correlations among the measures, some significant gender differences, and differences among subjects who described their first sexual experience as abusive and those who did not. Females seemed to experience more guilt about sex overall, while males appeared to experience significantly more guilt than females about premarital sex alone. The first sexual experience for males appeared to be more voluntary and satisfactory; males reported having more sexual relationships than did females. Males tended to take a more permissive attitude toward sex than did females. (NB)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

ED320075

Sexual Experience

1

**Relationships Between First Sexual Experience and
Later Love and Sex Attitudes**

Laura Bettor

Texas Tech University

October 25, 1989

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Running head: SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

- ☒ This document has been reproduced as
received from the person or organization
originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve
reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this docu-
ment do not necessarily represent official
DERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS
MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Laura Bettor

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

2

C6 022579

ABSTRACT

Studies examining the effects of initial sexual experience have yielded somewhat inconsistent results. Overall, most studies have revealed that the first sexual experience occurs prior to adulthood, and that the effects of the experience are dependent on the nature and extent of the experience, whether or not it was abusive, and with whom it occurs. The present study explored relationships between the first sexual experience and later love and sex attitudes. One hundred and sixty six subjects (85 males, 81 females) participated in the study. The subjects completed a questionnaire containing the Love Attitudes Scale, Sexual Attitudes Scale, Attitudes Toward Self and Sexual Self Scale, Sex Guilt Subscale of the Mosher Forced Choice Guilt Scale, Bentler Heterosexual Behavior Assessment Scale, and a Sexual History Scale. Results revealed several significant correlations among the measures, and some significant gender differences, as well as differences among the group of subjects who described their first sexual experience as abusive, and those who did not. Due to discrepancies among the studies concerning effects of sexual experience, and lack of data on males, further and more precise research appears warranted.

Relationships Between First Sexual Experience
and Later Love and Sex Attitudes

Few studies have addressed the long-range effects of sexual experiences, in particular the first sexual experience. The reported age at which the first experience occurs varies from study to study, but in a 1986 study by Kilpatrick, over half of a sample of 501 women reported one or more sexual experiences during childhood. A 1985 study of two Chicago high schools by Ostrov et al., revealed that by their seventeenth birthday, 54% of males and 37% of females had engaged in intercourse. Data on the nature of these sexual relationships are scarce for males, but Fromuth (1986) found, for example, that 22% of 482 female college students had suffered at least one abusive relationship as children, and Finkelhor (1979) reported that as many as one in four girls in the United States may be sexually abused before reaching adulthood. In addition, Silbert and Pines (1983) found that 60% of their sample of 200 prostitutes were abused as juveniles by an average of two males each, and that 90% of the abused were victims of incest.

Data on males are scarce; 29% of Welsberg's (1985) sample of 79 adolescent male prostitutes reported that they had been sexually abused by a family member. An additional 15% reported having been abused by an associate of the family such as a babysitter or minister. Furthermore, 20% of the sample reported that their first sexual experience occurred prior to age 10.

Researchers who have studied the effects of these experiences have reported conflicting findings. While some researchers such as Kilpatrick

(1986) have reported both positive and negative consequences of early sexual experience, others (e.g., Meiselman, 1978) have reported that women who had early sexual experiences are more likely to have negative feelings about men and sex, and have interpersonal difficulties characterized by feelings of isolation and difficulty in trusting others. Other negative consequences for women of early victimization, especially if the experience was incestuous, appear to be low self-esteem (e.g., Gold, 1986) and guilt (e.g., Justice & Justice, 1979).

Relationships and Sexual Behavior

There is growing evidence that the nature of the first sexual experience influences later relationships and attitudes, particularly if the experience was abusive. Meiselman (1978) found that women abused in childhood were willing to tolerate mistreatment, which allowed them to endure abusive relationships later. Evidence has also been found (Meiselman, 1978; Tsai & Wagner, 1978) that sexual abuse is associated with both avoidance of men and sex, and with promiscuity. In addition, Fromuth (1986) found a significant relationship between childhood sexual abuse and later rape. Also, Weis (1985) reported that several studies, including those by Byrne (1977), Gagnon (1977), and Laws and Schwartz (1977), suggest that expectations for future sexual interactions may be dependent on the subjective reactions to first intercourse. Justice and Justice (1979) reported that sexual victimization may result in ambivalence about love, sex, and interpersonal relationships.

Sexual behavior has also been a topic of study when examining consequences of sexual experience. Fromuth (1986) found, for example, that sexually abused women were more likely to have engaged in

intercourse, masturbation, a homosexual experience, and to have engaged in non-coital sexual behavior at a higher rate. Other researchers (e.g., James & Meyerding, 1977; Melselman, 1978) have found significant relationships between sexual abuse and promiscuity. More specifically, James and Meyerding (1977), in studying prostitution, found that first sexual contacts initiated a series of such encounters. For example, they found the mean number of private partners of their subjects to be 23, while the mean number of persons with whom they felt they had a significant relationship was 5. In another study on prostitution, Silbert and Pines (1983) found that 60% of their sample of 200 prostitutes were sexually abused as children by an average of two males each. Some 70% of this group reported that the abuse did influence their decision to prostitute.

In other research, Kilpatrick (1986) found that sexual experiences that were abusive, forced, guilt-producing, harmful or pressured, interacting with the type of relation between victim and partner, did not influence sexual satisfaction. Also, women who had nonabusive sexual experiences as a child did not differ significantly in adult functioning from women who had no childhood sexual experience. It is important to look at the type of sexual experience, however. For hugging and kissing, only 22% reported it to be very unpleasant or unpleasant, and 56% reported it to be very pleasant or pleasant, whereas for intercourse, 54% reported it to be very unpleasant or unpleasant, while only 13% reported it as pleasant, and none found it very pleasant. Some sexual experience may have negative repercussions, and some may not.

Low Self-esteem and Guilt

As Wels (1985) contended, there is also evidence that sexual behavior

may be the result of certain effective variables, or may result in certain effects. Studies by Christensen and Johnson (1978), Schofield (1973), and Sorensen (1973), revealed that women more often than men describe their initial intercourse as a negative experience, consisting of feelings of fear, guilt, anxiety, shame, and embarrassment. Men, however, are more likely to report a positive first experience, describing it as exciting, satisfying, happy, and joyful (Weis, 1985). Also, in a 1983 study, Weis found that women were more likely to report a more positive first experience evidenced by high levels of pleasure and low levels of guilt and anxiety if they had engaged in extensive noncoital experience, described their partner as loving, tender, and considerate, were older than average at the time of their first intercourse, had not been fearful of being discovered by others, had frequently masturbated, and held permissive premarital sexual attitudes. Weis also found that women who had intercourse at early ages and who started menstruating at older ages, who viewed themselves as sexually conservative, or who experienced high levels of guilt, anxiety, or a sense of exploitation, were more likely to have experienced pain during first intercourse.

Studies of victims of sexual assault indicate that common reactions include guilt and loss of self-esteem (e.g., Finkelhor, 1980; Meiselman, 1978; Tormes, 1968; Tsai & Wagner, 1978), especially if the experience was incestuous (DeFrancis, 1969). For example, Tormes (1968) found incest victims to show symptoms of depression, low self-esteem, and a heightened sense of guilt. In addition, Gold (1986) found that women victimized as children who reported a low sense of self-esteem were also likely to display an attributional style marked by internal, stable, global

attributions for bad events. In Fromuth's (1986) study, sexually abused women were more likely to describe themselves as promiscuous, although their behavior did not support this self-description, possibly suggesting that their self-concept, if not their actual behavior, was affected by the abuse. Although Fromuth did not find a significant relationship between abuse and sexual self-esteem, she did not look at a relationship between abuse and self-esteem in general.

In Kilpatrick's (1986) study, as many subjects reported feeling extremely guilty as reported no guilt at all, but sexual experiences that were abusive, forced, guilt-producing, or pressured, interacting with the type of relation between victim and partner, produced significant findings for depression and self-esteem. It was also found (Stinson, Hendrick, & Hendrick, 1989), that self-esteem was higher for incest victims who had experienced milder forms of abuse or had been abused before age ten. Further evidence that more severe abuse may result in a lower self-concept may be seen in Silbert and Pines' (1983) study of prostitutes, which revealed that the majority of the women who were victimized as children had lost their virginity through the exploitation, and of those women, all but 1-2% reported negative feelings about themselves. James and Meyerding (1977) also found that the first sexual contacts of their sample of prostitutes typically involved intercourse. On the other hand, it has been found (e.g., Mosher & Cross, 1971) that high sex guilt is associated with less sexual experience and less tendency to participate in certain sexual acts.

The Current Study

The major purpose of this study was to further explore the association

of initial sexual experience with later love and sex attitudes. Overall, although somewhat inconsistent and lacking in information for males, the literature seems to indicate that the first sexual experience often occurs prior to adulthood, and that the consequences of it, whether positive or negative, depend on the nature of the experience, including the extent of the experience, whether or not it was abusive, and with whom it occurred. The description of first sexual experiences and their correlation with feelings of sexual guilt, self-esteem, and sexual self-esteem, as well as with lovestyles, sexual attitudes, and sexual behavior was examined in the current study. Sexual self-esteem was examined separately from self-esteem in general in order to assess possible differences in effects on the two aspects of self-esteem. Also, different types of sexual guilt were examined in order to examine possible differences between sources of sexual guilt. In addition, both men and women were included in the sample so that possible gender differences could be assessed.

Method

Subjects

A total of 166 subjects (85 males and 81 females) participated in the study. The subjects were recruited from undergraduate psychology courses, and participation was voluntary.

Measures

Background Inventory. This short questionnaire requests demographic and other information including age, gender, feelings towards self (ranging from very positive to very negative), and current happiness (ranging from very happy to very unhappy).

Love and Relationship Biography. This questionnaire assesses whether or not the subject is in love, in a sexual relationship, number of previous romantic and sexual relationships, whether or not the subject had a first sexual experience, positiveness of the experience, whether or not they were in love at the time of the first sexual experience, and whether or not they were in love with their partner with whom they had their first experience.

Love Attitudes Scale. Lee (1973) developed a typology of love attitudes consisting of six styles of love, including *Eros*, a passionate, romantic approach to love, *Ludus*, or game-playing love, *Storge*, a friendship-based love, *Pragma*, which involves a logical approach to love, *Mania*, a possessive, jealous love, and *Agape*, an altruistic love. A scale was then developed to measure these six lovestyles (Hendrick, Hendrick, Foote, & Slepion-Foote, 1984). Hendrick and Hendrick revised and refined the scale, resulting in a content-valid and reliable instrument (Hendrick & Hendrick, 1986) with alpha coefficients ranging from .68 for *Storge* to .83 for *Agape*. Test-retest correlations varied from .70 for *Mania* to .82 for *Ludus* (Hendrick & Hendrick, 1986). The scale consists of 42 Likert items with seven items measuring each of the six lovestyles. The Love Attitudes Scale has been related to a number of other variables, including gender role and self-esteem (Bailey, Hendrick, & Hendrick, 1987).

Sexual Attitudes Scale. Hendrick & Hendrick (1987) also developed a Sexual Attitudes Scale. The 43-item scale, like the Love Attitudes Scale, is a 5-response Likert scale. It consists of four subscales including *Permissiveness* (21 items), an open approach to sex, *Sexual Practices* (7 items), reflecting responsible sex, *Communion* (9 items), denoting

emotional and idealistic sex, and *Instrumentality* (6 items), reflecting an egocentric or biological approach to sex.

Attitudes Toward Self and Sexual Self. This scale was developed by Adler (1988) who took Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale and revised it so that it would also pertain to sexual self-esteem. The first 10 items are taken from Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965), which is a 10-item, 4-response Likert scale. The next ten items consist of the first items placed within a sexual context. A sample item from Rosenberg's scale is "I certainly feel useless at times," and its corresponding item on the second half of the questionnaire is "I certainly feel sexually useless at times."

Sex Guilt Subscale of the Mosher Forced Choice Guilt Scale. Mosher (1966) has developed several scales that measure an individual's level of guilt. Sex guilt is one of three areas of guilt which he has delineated. The 50-item sex guilt subscale was broken down further in this study in order to examine differences between guilt about premarital sex, sexual jokes, unusual sex practices, sexual desire, and masturbation. Scoring was changed from the original -2 to +2 form to a 5-response Likert scale in order to simplify computations.

Bentler Heterosexual Behavior Assessment Scale. Bentler (1968a, 1968b) developed two scales for males and females to measure sexual behavior. Each scale consists of 21 types of sexual behavior that comprise a cumulative and ordinal scale. Scoring of responses was based on whether or not the subject had engaged in the particular behavior.

Sexual History Scale. The current author developed a 10-item questionnaire to address particular areas of interest concerning first

sexual experience. Subjects who had never had any type of sexual contact were instructed not to take this scale. Scale items include variables such as the extent of the first sexual experience, age at the time, whether it was voluntary or forced, identity of the partner, length of the first sexual relationship and how frequently sex took place, whether or not the experience was satisfactory, abusive, or homosexual, and whether or not the subject had counseling regarding the experience. All subjects were also asked to write a paragraph or two in response to the following question: "Describe your feelings about your first sexual experience in a paragraph or two. How has this experience influenced your later sexual experience, including current ones?"

The Sample

Most of the students were age 19 or less (61%); 27 % were between 20 and 22 years of age. Of the 85 males, 5 had never had any kind of sexual contact, of the 81 females, 12 had never had any kind of sexual contact. The first sexual experience most often occurred between the ages of 12 and 17 for both males (58%) and females (54%), and usually consisted of kissing. Males most often reported it to have occurred with a friend (50%), while females most often reported it to have occurred with a lover (52%). Twice as many females (20%) as males (10%) described their first experience as abusive.

Results

Correlational Analyses

Correlations were computed separately for males and females because gender differences have been reported for the love styles (Hendrick et al., 1984). Intercorrelations for males are provided in Table 1 and for females

in Table 2. In addition to exploring intercorrelations among the lovestyles

Insert Table 1 about here

and sex attitudes and aspects of the first sexual experience, correlations were computed among the first sexual experience aspects and self-esteem, sexual self-esteem, subsets of sexual guilt, sexual behavior, and a few of the relationship demographic items. These items referred to number of previous romantic relationships and number of previous sexual relationships. Items concerning aspects of the first sexual experience included extent of the first sexual experience, age at the time of the first sexual experience, how voluntary the first sexual experience was, the length of the first sexual relationship, the frequency of sex during the first sexual relationship, and the satisfaction of the first experience.

Sixty-one significant correlations were revealed for males, and fifty seven for females. Females appeared to experience more sexual guilt overall, as indicated by nine out of ten significant correlations (all positive) among the sexual guilt variables, as compared to three out of ten significant correlations for males. Aspects of the first sexual experience appear to be more influential on the lovestyles and sex attitudes of males, as indicated by seven significant correlations, as compared to no significant correlations for the females on aspects of the first sexual

Insert Table 2 about here

experience. Another interesting finding was that number of past romantic relationships was significantly correlated with two lovestyles and three sex attitudes for males, and with no variables for females, and the Pragma lovestyle was significantly correlated with guilt about sexual jokes, premarital sex, and masturbation for males, while it did not significantly correlate with any variable for females.

Gender Differences

Since gender differences have been found among the lovestyles and sex attitudes (Hendrick & Hendrick, 1986, 1987), and since aspects of the first sexual experience were found to be significantly correlated with lovestyles and sex attitudes for males only in the present study, it was thought that explorations of gender differences could perhaps enhance our understanding of the effects of the first sexual experience. Analyses

Insert Table 3 about here

of variance were performed, with gender serving as the independent variable, and scores on the love and sex attitude scales, sexual guilt inventory, self-esteem scale, sexual behavior, and relevant relationship

demographic and sexual history items serving as the dependent variables. Pragma was the only lovestyle that revealed gender differences, $F(1, 164) = 4.16, p < .05$. Females were significantly more pragmatic than males, consistent with previous research (Hendrick & Hendrick, 1986, 1988). The only sex attitude that revealed gender differences was Permissiveness, $F(1, 164) = 26.20, p < .001$, which is also consistent with previous research, (Hendrick, Slapion-Foote, & Foote, 1985). Males also reported significantly more sexual relationships than did females, $F(1, 164) = 5.83, p < .001$, described them as more voluntary, $F(1, 144) = 7.28, p < .01$, and more satisfactory, $F(1, 140) = 10.96, p < .001$. Of particular interest was the finding that males reported significantly more guilt about premarital sex than females, $F(1, 164) = 5.83, p < .05$.

Abuse Differences

Analyses of variance were also performed with abuse as the independent variable. It should be noted, however, that only a small number of subjects reported their first sexual experience as abusive (8

Insert Table 4 about here

males, 13 females). No lovestyles were found to be significant with respect to abuse, and Permissiveness was the only sex attitude producing significant findings, $F(1, 141) = 9.71, p < .01$. Age of the subject was also found to be significant, $F(1, 141) = 6.44, p < .01$. Length of the first

sexual relationship, $F(1, 140) = 5.14, p < .05$, frequency with which sex occurred during the relationship, $F(1, 140) = 5.81, p < .05$, and satisfaction with the first sexual experience, $F(1, 140) = 31.90, p < .001$, were also found to be significant. Also significant were whether or not the experience was voluntary, $F(1, 140) = 14.70, p < .001$, and whether or not the subject received counseling regarding the experience, $F(1, 140) = 11.95, p < .001$. Due to the small number of subjects who reported having a homosexual first experience or who sought counseling, ANOVAs for these independent variables are not reported.

Qualitative Results

For both males and females, responses to sexual experience other than intercourse were fairly neutral, and not very strong, one way or the other. Although there were exceptions, there appear to be certain trends characteristic of the male responses, and certain trends characteristic of the female responses concerning initial sexual intercourse. For those males who experienced their first intercourse as positive, the major emphasis was placed on technique. Several males described their partner as older and more experienced, but even if they said they were in love at the time, they tended to emphasize that the encounter added to their sexual knowledge, and made them become more sexually active later because it put them more at ease. Another apparent trend seemed to be that they had not known their partner long and were no longer in contact with her. One male subject response worth noting is one that contained the statement that the experience was very satisfying but it "taught me to treat women with less respect." Females who experienced their first sexual intercourse as positive, on the other hand, placed emphasis on the

relationship rather than on technique, and typically described their partner as someone with whom they were in love, and with whom they were currently in love in many cases. They often said the experience helped them learn more about the relationship, that they had known their partners a long time beforehand, and that they did not feel pressured. The females also tended to state that their partners were the only ones they had ever been involved with, and that the first intercourse was emotionally satisfying, even if not physically.

The males who found the first intercourse to be a negative experience did not differ greatly from those who found it positive. They, too, emphasized that it was a "learning experience." Several also tended to describe it as being a result of peer pressure, and one male said that he "wouldn't mind" being able to refrain from having sex with anyone at anytime. Females who found the first intercourse to be negative differed greatly from those who experienced it as positive. They typically described the experience as pressured, forced, or unexpected, and tended to describe themselves as feeling guilty, vulnerable, belittled, and used. A few stated that it took several years of therapy to recover from it, and one female stated that it led to promiscuity, while another claimed it led to sexual dysfunction as well as to a number of abusive relationships. Still another stated that although it was physically satisfying, it hurt emotionally.

Discussion

The current exploration of the relationships between aspects of the first sexual experience and love and sex attitudes, sexual guilt, sexual behavior, and self-esteem revealed a few interesting findings. Females

seem to experience more guilt about sex overall, including guilt about sexual jokes, premarital sex, masturbation, unusual sex practices, and sexual desire. Males, however, appear to experience significantly more guilt than females about premarital sex alone. Another interesting finding is that the number of past romantic relationships and aspects of the first sexual experience appear to be related to the lovestyles and sex attitudes of males, but not of females. Furthermore, although females were significantly more endorsing of the pragmatic lovestyle than were males, Pragma for males only seems to be related to guilt about sexual jokes, premarital sex, and masturbation.

The first sexual experience for males appears to be more voluntary and satisfactory, and males seem to have a greater number of sexual relationships than females. In accordance, males tend to take more of a permissive attitude towards sex. Also, permissiveness, in the current study, is the only sex attitude apparently affected by a first sexual experience described as abusive. An abusive first experience also seems to affect or be dependent on the age of the subject, the length of the first sexual relationship, satisfaction of the first experience, how voluntary the experience was, and whether or not the abused seeks counseling.

The qualitative descriptions of the subjects' first sexual experiences also seem to indicate a more permissive attitude towards sex for males. Generally, males seem to take a more casual attitude towards the first sexual experience in that they less often are involved in a relationship with their partner, and even if they were pressured into having sex, they focus on how much more they learned about sexual technique as a result of the experience. Females, on the other hand, appear to focus on aspects of

the relationship rather than on technique. For the most part, they seem to feel more positive towards the first sexual experience if they were involved in a meaningful relationship with their partner, and have negative feelings about the experience if they felt forced into it. Furthermore, males reported that more often their first sexual experience occurred with a friend, while females more often reported it to have occurred with a lover.

Conclusions

This study was exploratory in nature, and due to the small sample size and homogeneity of the sample, generalizability is limited, especially since the number of subjects reporting their first experience as abusive is relatively small. However, although the current study did not reveal a great number of significant relationships between aspects of the first sexual experience and other variables, it may serve as an indicator of the complexity involved in human relationships, since the number of inconsistent findings among other studies is considerable. Most of these studies, though, have tended to use largely homogeneous groups such as college students, while the studies that seem to indicate consistent results tend to be those that examine specific populations such as prostitutes or victims of incest. These heterogeneous studies have somewhat consistently reported a link between attitudes towards self, others, love, and sex, and aspects of the first sexual experience, at least for females.

Keeping in mind the limited generalizability of the current study, a finding that may be particularly interesting to examine further is the high guilt associated with premarital sex for males over females. The relative

male endorsement of Permissiveness on the Sexual Attitudes Scale (which is consistent across several studies), along with the permissive attitude towards sex as reflected in their qualitative responses, may be the source of guilt they feel towards premarital sex. Several males indicated that they had been pressured into having sex by their friends, and even if they found the sexual experience to be unsatisfactory or wrong, they seemed to rationalize by writing it off as a learning experience. This finding may be important considering the current focus of attention on date rape. Further research in the area of guilt of males concerning premarital sex may be worthwhile in order to explore aspects of date rape.

Research on the effects of sexual experience could be improved in several ways. First of all, what is meant by "first" sexual experience should be made clear in order to differentiate between sexual contact and sexual relationships so that influence of age may be specified. For example, the first sexual contact may occur at a very early age, and the first sexual relationship at a much later age. This is important since the first sexual contact may influence the first sexual relationship. Second, exactly what the first sexual experience consists of should be specified so that possible differential effects between intercourse and less intense contact may be determined. Third, gender differences should be further examined since definite differences have been found among attitudes towards love and sex, and since the literature is lacking in information on males. Finally, specific populations should be examined and compared so that the different findings among studies of homogeneous versus heterogeneous populations may be accounted for.

References

- Adler, N. L. (1988). The relationship between attitudes toward love, attitudes toward sex, and contraceptive behavior. Unpublished manuscript.
- Bailey, W. C., Hendrick, C., & Hendrick, S. S. (1987). Relation of sex and gender role to love, sexual attitudes, and self-esteem. Sex Roles, 16, 637-648.
- Bentler, P. M. (1968). Heterosexual behavior assessment-I. Males. Behavior Research and Therapy, 6, 21-25. (a)
- Bentler, P. M. (1968). Heterosexual behavior assessment-II. Females. Behavior Research and Therapy, 6, 27-30. (b)
- Byrne, D. (1977). Social psychology and the study of sexual behavior. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 3, 3-30.
- Christensen, H. T., & Johnson, L. B. (1978). Premarital coitus and the southern black: A comparative view. Journal of Marital and Family, 40, 721-732.
- DeFrancis, V. (1969). Protecting the child victim of sex crimes committed by adults. Denver: American Humane Society.
- Finkelhor, D. (1979). Sexually victimized children. New York: Free Press.
- Finkelhor, D. (1980). Risk factors in the sexual victimization of children. Child Abuse & Neglect, 4, 265-273.
- Fromuth, M. E. (1986). The relationship of childhood sexual abuse with later psychological and sexual adjustment in a sample of college women. Child Abuse & Neglect, 10, 5-15.
- Gagnon, J. H. (1977). Human sexualities. Illinois: Scott, Foresman, Glenview.

- Gold, E. R. (1986). Long-term effects of sexual victimization in childhood: an attributional approach. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 54, 471-475.
- Hendrick, C., & Hendrick, S. (1986). A theory and method of love. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 50, 392-402.
- Hendrick, C., Hendrick, S., Foote, F.H., & Slapion-Foote, M. J. (1984). Do men and women love differently? Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 1, 177-195.
- Hendrick, S., & Hendrick, C. (1987). Multidimensionality of sexual attitudes. The Journal of Sex Research, 23, 502-526.
- Hendrick, S., Hendrick, C., Slapion-Foote, M. J., & Foote, F. H. (1985). Gender differences in sexual attitudes. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 48, 1630-1642.
- James, J., & Meyerdling, J. (1977). Early sexual experience as a factor in prostitution. Archives of Sexual Behavior, 7, 31-42.
- Justice, B., & Justice, R. (1979). The broken taboo. New York: Human Sciences Press.
- Kilpatrick, A. C. (1986). Some correlates of women's childhood sexual experiences: a retrospective study. The Journal of Sex Research, 22, 221-242.
- Laws, J. L., & Schwartz, P. (1977). Sexual scripts: the social construction of female sexuality. Illinois: Dryden Press.
- Lee, J. A. (1973). The colors of love: An exploration of the ways of loving. Don Mills, Ontario: New Press.
- Meiselman, K. C. (1978). Incest: A psychological study of causes and effects with treatment recommendations. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

- Mosher, D. L. (1966). The development and multi-trait/multimethod analysis of three measures of three aspects of guilt. Journal of Consulting Psychology, 30, 25-29.
- Mosher, D., & Cross, H. J. (1971). Sex guilt and premarital sexual experiences of college students. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 36, 27-32.
- Ostrov, E., Offer, D., Howard, K., Kaufman, B., & Meyer, H. (1985). Adolescent sexual behavior. Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 19, (5), 28-36.
- Rosenberg, M. (1965). Society and the adolescent self image. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Schofield, M. (1973). The sexual behavior of young adults. Boston: Little, Brown.
- Silbert, M. H., & Pines, A. M. (1983). Early sexual exploitation as an influence in prostitution. Social Work, 28, 285-289.
- Sorensen, R. (1973). Adolescent sexuality in contemporary America. New York: World.
- Stinson, M., Hendrick, C., & Hendrick, S. S. (1989). Effects of incest on attitudes toward love and sex. Unpublished manuscript.
- Tormes, V. (1968). Child Victims of Incest. Denver: American Humane Association.
- Tsai, M., & Wagner, N. (1978). Therapy groups for women sexually molested as children. Archives of Sexual Behavior, 7, 417-427.
- Weis, D. L. (1983). Affective reactions of women to their initial experience of coitus. Journal of Sex Research, 19, (3), 209-237.

Weis, D. L. (1985). The experience of pain during women's first sexual intercourse: cultural mythology about female sexual initiation. Archives of Sexual Behavior, 14, (5), 421-436.

Weisberg, D. K. (1985). Adolescent male prostitutes: backgrounds, lifestyles, and juvenile justice involvement. In D. K. Weisberg (Ed.), Children of the night, (pp.43-83), Lexington: Lexington Books.

TABLE 1
Correlations Among Variables for Males

N = 85																											
Variables	Maspre	Mosmas	Mosumu	Mosdes	Eros	Lulus	Storps	Pragma	Planis	Agape	Permis	Sexprat	Commun	Instru	Bentler	Self-e	Sex s-e	Pastrum	Postsex	Firex	Agasex	Volun	Length	Frequ	Satisf		
Maspre	.12	-.01	.01	.05	-.06	-.13	-.03	.22*	.04	-.04	-.25*	-.17	-.12	.06	.16	-.00	.18	.00	.00	.30*	.01	.02	-.03	.12	-.06		
Mosmas	---	.14	.33*	.28*	-.14	-.10	-.12	-.37	-.00	.01	-.06	-.02	-.29*	-.72	.02	.13	-.11	.01	.12	-.00	.18	.11	.09	-.08	-.09		
Mosmas	---	---	-.02	.29*	.01	-.03	.01	-.21*	-.06	-.20	.08	.07	-.08	-.10	-.02	-.01	-.12	.01	-.06	-.08	-.82	-.09	.15	-.15	-.05		
Mosumu	---	---	---	.19	-.04	.07	-.17	-.14	-.02	-.07	.14	-.11	-.13	.23*	-.01	-.13	-.12	-.11	.01	.15	-.05	-.02	-.10	.17	.09		
Mosdes	---	---	---	---	-.11	-.05	-.09	-.19	-.01	-.17	.11	.22*	-.18	.05	-.09	-.12	-.32*	-.18	-.17	-.37	.05	.11	.06	-.03	.07		
Eros	---	---	---	---	---	-.02	.00	.02	.11	.38*	.01	.04	.32*	.01	-.16	.21*	-.05	-.04	-.13	.00	.06	.32*	.13	-.06	.02		
Lulus	---	---	---	---	---	---	-.15	.25*	.20	-.44*	.49*	-.02	.23*	.40*	-.09	.20	-.05	-.12	-.34*	.38*	-.11	-.01	.06	-.23*	.20		
Storps	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.10	.06	.32*	-.18	-.12	-.07	-.19	.18	.03	-.18	.31*	.20	.30*	.01	.02	-.03	.11	-.10		
Pragma	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.14	-.13*	.09	-.09	.13	.26	.19	-.14	.04	.03	-.16	-.00	.18	.11	.09	.08	.07		
Planis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13	.11	.00	.29*	.08	-.04	.27*	.07	-.21*	-.12	-.08	-.02	.09	.13	-.00	.03		
Agape	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-.33*	-.13	.15	-.33*	-.06	.27*	.13	.10	.19	.15	-.05	.02	-.10	.07	-.01		
Permis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.22*	.26*	.58*	-.21*	.19	-.02	-.24*	-.41*	-.37*	.05	.11	---	-.38*	.18		
Commun	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.31*	.07	-.26*	.23	.24*	-.29*	-.28*	-.19	.22*	.10	-.12	-.09	.18
Instru	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13	-.26*	.21	.14	-.40*	-.30*	-.21	.13	.04	-.09	-.20	.34*
Bentler	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-.01	-.03	.08	-.33	-.18	-.34*	.06	.17	.04	-.29*	.12
Self-e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-.15	-.06	.12	.22*	.16	-.15	-.05	.02	.21	-.01	
Sex s-e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28*	-.09	-.12	.06	.05	.01	-.23	-.33	.18	
Pastrum	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-.02	-.14	-.07	.03	-.06	-.01	.09	-.23	
Postsex	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.54*	.38*	-.11	-.01	.06	.13	-.20	
Firex	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.29*	-.08	.03	.13	.14	-.05	
Agasex	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.10	.06	.06	.21	-.08	
Volun	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.11	.02	-.04	.12	
Length	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-.10	-.29*	.46*	
Frequ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.38*	-.23	
Satisf	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-.40*	

*p < .05

Note: Lower scores on the Love Attitudes Scale, Sexual Attitudes Scale, and on the Volun and Satisf variables imply greater item endorsement. Lower scores on the self-esteem and sexual self-esteem variables imply greater endorsement of self-esteem. Lower scores on the sexual behavior variable imply greater endorsement of sexual activity. On all other variables higher scores mean greater item

TABLE 2
Correlations Among Variables for Females

N = 81																										
Variables	Mospre	Mosmes	Mosunu	Mosdes	Eros	Ludus	Storge	Pragma	Mania	Agape	Permis	Sexprac	Commun	Instru	Bentler	Self-e	Sex s-e	Pastrom	Pastsex	Firsex	Agsex	Volun	Length	Frequ	Satisf	
Mosjok	.19	.28*	.35*	.36*	-.09	-.06	-.03	.11	-.17	-.05	.21	.13	-.12	-.01	.04	.20	.27	.12	-.04	-.09	.02	.12	.04	-.05	-.12	
Mospre	---	.32*	.43*	.30*	.24	-.02	-.22	.07	.01	-.05	.30*	.13	.08	.03	-.01	.09	.21	-.03	.02	-.02	.08	.32*	.08	-.01	.23	
Mosmes		---	.24*	.39*	.11	.05	-.13	-.06	-.02	.02	.36*	.21	.11	.01	-.15	-.06	.01	-.00	-.22*	.02	.15	-.02	.06	-.02	.02	
Mosunu			---	.45*	.13	-.08	-.08	.14	-.06	.07	.13	-.05	-.15	.05	.13	.23	.19	.01	-.13	.06	-.07	.12	-.07	-.06	.16	
Mosdes				---	.02	.14	-.07	.03	-.12	-.05	.41*	.18	-.05	.29*	-.10	.21	.23*	-.00	-.09	-.17	.10	.07	-.12	-.09	.22	
Eros					---	-.51*	-.02	.07	.22*	.41*	-.11	.19	.19	-.15	-.17	-.24*	-.20	.05	-.14	.06	.06	.14	-.18	-.21	.16	
Ludus						---	-.21	.17	-.09	-.30*	.36*	-.02	-.15	.37*	.16	.17	.06	-.02	.08	-.10	.02	-.06	.35	.21	-.05	
Storge							---	-.01	-.20	.26*	-.28*	-.31*	-.07	-.05	.12	-.10	.04	.11	.26*	.21	-.10	-.10	-.25	-.20	.02	
Pragma								---	-.06	-.25*	-.10	-.08	-.04	-.12	.32*	.06	.06	-.07	.17	-.15	-.17	.16	-.15	-.04	.13	
Mania									---	.25*	-.02	.22*	.26*	-.21	-.18	.13	.04	-.16	-.20	.00	.04	.07	-.04	-.16	-.05	
Agape										---	-.11	.07	.22*	-.33*	-.16	-.08	.03	.08	-.10	.23	-.07	-.06	-.19	-.16	.09	
Permis											---	.21	.03	.34*	-.16	.38*	.27*	-.05	-.24*	-.19	.05	.16	.13	.05	.15	
Commun												---	.41*	-.10	-.34*	.35*	.16	-.14	-.31*	-.15	.32*	-.08	.00	-.00	-.07	
Instru													---	.15	-.33*	.10	.07	.06	-.10	-.05	.19	.24*	-.11	-.25	.22	
Bentler														---	.13	.13	.10	.19	-.07	-.10	-.11	-.02	.34*	.19	.12	
Self-e															---	-.08	.15	.18	.48*	.05	-.33*	.00	.22	.37*	-.09	
Sex s-e																---	.51*	-.15	-.25*	-.10	.09	.14	.09	.17	-.08	
Pastrom																	---	-.06	-.02	-.19	-.08	.14	.14	-.01	.07	
Pastsex																		---	.43*	-.01	-.31	.06	-.02	-.10	.12	
Firsex																			---	-.04	-.32*	.02	.03	.04	.13	
Agsex																				---	-.05	-.16	-.10	-.02	-.17	
Volun																					---	-.17	.12	.01	-.16	
Length																						---	.00	-.06	.43*	
Frequ																							---	.67*	-.31*	
Satisf																								---	-.48*	

* $p < .05$

Note: Lower scores on the Love Attitudes Scale, Sexual Attitudes Scale, and on the Volun and Satisf variables imply greater item endorsement. Lower scores on the self-esteem and sexual self-esteem variables imply greater endorsement of self-esteem. Lower scores on the sexual behavior variable imply greater endorsement of sexual activity. On all other variables higher scores mean greater item endorsement.

Table 3
Analysis of Variance by Gender

Variables	F	Means	
		Males	Females
Pragma	4.16*	3.21	2.93
Permissiveness	26.20***	3.52	4.02
Pastsex	5.83**	3.00	2.20
Mospre	5.83*	3.03	2.90
Voluntary	7.28**	2.25	2.68
Satisfaction	10.96***	2.31	3.00

Note. N = 85 for males and N = 81 for females for all measures except for Voluntary, for which N = 80 for males and N = 66 for females, and for Satisfaction, for which N = 78 for males and N = 64 for females. Lower numbers indicate greater endorsement for Pragma and Permissiveness, Voluntary, and Satisfaction. Higher scores for Pastsex and Mospre mean greater item endorsement.

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .005$.

Table 4
Analysis of Variance by Abuse

Variables	F	Means	
		Non-abused	Abused
Permissiveness	9.71**	3.63	4.12
Age	6.44**	1.52	2.05
Length	5.14*	2.53	1.90
Frequency	5.81*	2.85	2.05
Satisfaction	31.90***	2.39	3.90
Counseling	11.95***	1.94	1.71
Voluntary	14.70***	2.33	3.19

Note. N = 121 for non-abused, and N = 21 for abused for all variables except for Permissiveness and Age, in which N = 122 for non-abused, and N = 21 for abused. Lower numbers indicate greater endorsement for Permissiveness, Satisfaction, Counseling, and Voluntary. On all other variables higher scores mean greater item endorsement.

*p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.005.